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Vol. 14 Mrs. Darlington
ADDRESS,

PREPARED FOR THE

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

DEFENCE OF Ft. STEPHENSON

AT LOWER SANDUSKY, (NOW FREMONT,) OHIO.

BY HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

TOLEDO:

PRINTED AT THE BLADE JOB OFFICE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CANFIELD, August 9th, 1858.

G. C. CANFIELD, S. BUCKLAND, R. P. BUCKLAND, O. L. NIMS,
D. W. KREBS, J. MCGEE, *Committee of Arrangements*, and J. R.
BARTLETT, *Marshal*.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your favor of the 5th, mailed the 6th, is received.

The causes mentioned by you were sufficient to prevent a delivery of the address, prepared by your invitation for the anniversary celebration of Major Croghan's victory in defending Fort Stephenson, on the 2d of August 1813: and by your request, it is herewith submitted, to be disposed of as you think proper.

Most sincerely yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Having been invited by the Firemen of this village, to deliver an address on the anniversary occasion that assembles us here ; I shall at first, briefly pay my respects to them, and their guests. .

GENTLEMEN FIREMEN :

You must contend with an element that is a blessing and a scourge. It is not only useful, but absolutely necessary for preparing our daily food—for clearing away the forest—for our protection in this latitude against the cold—for furnishing us with light when the orb of day descends beyond the western horizon—for making our dwellings the comfortable abodes of the family circle—for furnishing the motive power for the rail roads that traverse continents with a speed unknown before the present century—for steam boats that move upon every sea and ocean—for bringing to the surface of the earth, the various treasures within—for putting in motion the machinery that manufactures our wearing apparel and other articles for household use—and that fabricates for use or commerce the various and complicated articles made from minerals.

For these purposes, the element of fire is under the control of man : contributing to his comfort, enjoyment, happiness, security and wealth.

Your contentions with it commence when it is a scourge, in destroying property and life, and then when it is beyond the control of the ordinary associations of man. At my earliest recollections, the few fire companies of that day were in cities; but there, every man was required to provide and to keep a leather bucket, and to attend all fires within reasonable limits of his locality. The organization of fire

companies at the present day, in a great measure dispenses with the general gathering of citizens when a fire rages, and to your associations are committed for security and protection, all buildings, and their contents, within the range of your action.

This is not the occasion to discuss the relative merits of the former, and the present system. It is generally conceded, I believe, that losses by fire increase in a ratio, far exceeding the increase of population and buildings. This I think is owing to various causes, over which the fire companies have no control, and for which they are not responsible. Chimnies are of lighter construction with less attention to the safety of flues—stoves are insecurely set up, with their pipes in contact with wood; spacious vaults in chimneys for receiving ashes, are dispensed with, and barrels are substituted, causing the destruction by fire of many houses and stores.

The destruction of property by fire in Europe is of a ratio much less than that in this country, and it has been accounted for in a late publication, on the ground, that the proportion of wood buildings is less there than here. That may in part account for the disparity, but the largest losses in proportion to the value of buildings in this country is in our cities, built of brick exclusively. Europeans are more careful than Young Americans, and lights are not used by every child in the house; but we should have fewer destructive fires in our cities, if Europe would retain her convicts at home. Personally, I have not objected to foreign emigration, of honest, industrious people, whether rich or poor; but foreign emigrants, as well as native Americans, have a right to remonstrate against the public authorities abroad sending here their paupers, beggars and convicts.

Buildings, and stores in particular, have been known to be set on fire to recover insurances. Such disclosures are unfavorable to a healthy state of morals; but the last two or three years in their developments of frauds, breaches of trusts, and atrocious acts of dishonesty committed by men of distinction, young and old—esteemed for their supposed honesty, admonish us all to profit by the instruction of the Apostle Paul, "Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

There is much justice and practical good common sense in making each hundred liable for robberies, and other crimes committed in thier bounds, as prescribed by various statutes in England. Each inhabitant being pecuniarily liable to pay, according to his means—has a motive to watch every suspicious person, and to bring to punishment those who have violated the laws. The same principle I have under-

stood prevails in France in regard to the loss of property by fire, and the consequence is, that the destruction of property by fire in France, is less in the ratio, than in any other country. Fire companies are to continue, and to increase in all of our cities, principal towns and villages; but I submit for the consideration of the citizens of Fremont and elsewhere, that they ought to attend with the fire companies, and render all the aid in their power. Citizens can do much towards arresting this fearfully destructive element; and it is a common cause in which all can unite. It is in fires, as in other concerns of life, "that an ounce of preventive, is better than a pound of cure." I was in New York in the great fire of 1845, which commenced near to or on Broad Street, extended to near the Battery, and west to Broadway. In one or two instances, it crossed Broadway, and consumed buildings on and between it, and Greenwich Street. According to my recollection, it was ascertained at the time, that the buildings on about twenty acres of ground were burnt. If any buildings were saved within the general range of the fire, the number was small. It was my opinion, on visiting the scene and observing the progress of the fire, that if the citizens had preceded it, and covered the buildings with wet blankets or carpets; that millions of dollars in the value of property would have been saved. In some of the cities firemen are paid by the year for their services, and it is reported, the result is a large diminution in the aggregate losses of former years.

In some cities also, steam is used as a motive power in working fire engines. Much time is gained in furnishing prompt aid, which is of great importance, whether the building on fire, be single or one of a block or square. Mr. Lieber said in 1831, the application of steam for the purpose mentioned, was then, a recent invention. He mentions an engine that would deliver about 9000 gallons an hour, to an elevation of 90 feet, through an adjutage of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. They have been highly commended at Cincinnati within the past year, and their use and exhibitions in other cities have met general approbation. If you do not apply horse power in running to the scene of action, permit me to suggest to you, that a horse be kept harnessed every night, in or near to each engine house, under the care of an active, vigilant person, whose duty it should be to repair to the place with the engine, in the least time practicable. The members should vie with each other in being prompt upon the ground. The engine having been drawn to the spot by a horse, the operators will be fresh for the arduous work to be performed. The time that will be thus saved, will enable you to combat the element, before it has rendered

your exertions futile. The services of boys, who are forward to offer their help gratuitously, to gratify their excitements, will be dispensed with. Houses in Washington, I know were set on fire by boys, to afford them an opportunity to run with the engines. They had no malice against the owners or occupants; but they enjoyed the excitement, the bustle and noise; and they probably thought the fire would be extinguished, with little injury or loss. A horse thus kept might be used for practical purposes in the day time, as fires generally occur in the night.

Firemen: By your voluntary associations, to save the lives, and to protect the property of your fellow citizens, and of each other, you are exposed to casualties, to accidents, and to death. The object is a noble one, and worthy of benevolent, patriotic men. When you have arrested the devouring element, permit me to suggest, that you cease operations, for the element of water, may not only prove injurious, but to some extent destructive of furniture, and other articles in a house. Injuries have been unnecessarily inflicted, by testing the power of an engine, and the skill of the operator, after the fire, which was the occasion of assembling, was extinguished.

The number of firemen in the United States is very large. In some of the cities disreputable collisions between companies have occasionally taken place, by which, the respect and confidence of the public have been impaired, if not withdrawn. Your rules and laws should inflict the penalty of expulsion for neglect of duty, or for violating the rights of others. All Firemen should be, as I have no doubt, those are now present, exemplary, moral men, and commend themselves to the public confidence, by promptitude, good judgment and good conduct.

Fellow citizens:—We live in a most important period in the history of this country. As a people, we enjoy, in profusion, the productions of the earth. Our “unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” enumerated and set forth in the Declaration of Independence, are secured, and preserved to us. Our discontent arises from the abundance of the articles of subsistence in all their varieties, and from our unrestrained freedom. There never has been a people so blessed, with health, prosperity and liberty, as the people of the United States. It is no wonder, that the oppressed subjects, in the Governments of other continents, seek asylums here. The extension of our borders, and public domain, are great. No other nation incorporates, on a footing of equality, the people of an acquired Territory, into the general body politic. They are in a colonial capacity, or vas-

sals. Our people are extended the breadth of this great continent from sea to sea: and the citizen on the confines of Washington Territory, on the Puget Sound, is as secure in the enjoyment of his unalienable rights, as if he were at the Metropolis of the nation. The progress of a few years past has been wonderful. Some who are present, knew the site of this beautiful Village, when it was a delapidated, abandoned Indian town, approached with difficulty by civilized men, by reason of the thick forests, and deep swamps. The Indians had their paths, leading to it from different directions, and it was so remote from the settlements in Pennsylvania, which then bordered civilization, and so embosomed in the wilderness, that to the Indians, it was a city of refuge. For a long period, they committed depredations, east of the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers, on the lives and property of the resolute, hardy settlers. In some instances whole families were murdered; but most frequently, women and children were captured and borne off with celerity, to escape pursuit. If the Indians loitered, or were detained at, or east of the Cuyahoga River, Brady and his band, were gone to overtake and inflict retributive justice. But when the Indians arrived with their captives, stolen horses and plunder at Lower Sandusky, they were safe. Brady's courage and temerity were counselled by prudence. From this spot, in former years, many anguished sighs ascended to Heaven, from distressed bosoms of mothers who stopped here for a short period, on their way to Detroit, or other places of captivity, while their savage captors held their pow wows of exultation. Many a mother's heart has bled here, from having seen on the way, the head of a beloved child broken against a tree, for no other reason, than its captor thought the child was a burden, or impeded his flight.

I know of no place in the west, where more thrilling events have taken place, than at Lower Sandusky, where we now are. When I was here last season, and had the pleasure to converse a short time, with our esteemed friend S. BIRCHARD, Esq., my effort was, to impress upon his mind the importance of forming a Historical Society here, to collect and to perpetuate the incidents of this place, extending far back, into the history of the Wyandot tribe. This subject is now most earnestly pressed, for your consideration. Lower Sandusky was the theatre, during the war of 1812, of one of the greatest military achievements of the age, when the number and condition of the force under Major CROGHAN, are considered.

The causes for declaring that war, by Congress, on the 18th of June of that year, are set forth, and commented upon by President MADR-

son, in his message to Congress on the 1st of June, and in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 3d, and of the Committee on Indian Affairs on the 13th of the same month. Briefly, they were: that the British traders, officers and agents, by their influence, excited the Indians to hostilities: and that American seamen were impressed, and compelled to do duty on board of British ships.

The Proclamation of President MADISON, announcing the event, and the Act, were transmitted by mail from Washington to Pittsburgh, to Warren and to Cleveland, accompanied by a letter to JOHN WALWORTH, Post Master at the place last mentioned, with a request to forward the documents to General HULL by Express, who was on his march from Dayton to Detroit, with Colonel JAMES MILLER's Regiment of United States Infantry, the Ohio Volunteer Regiments of Colonels McARTHUR, CASS and FINDLAY. CHARLES SHALER, then a young lawyer, brother-in-law of Commodore McDONOUGH, (since distinguished at Pittsburgh and in Pennsylvania, by various public offices he has discharged to public acceptance,) agreed to convey the letter addressed to General HULL. The mail arrived at Cleveland on the 28th. Mr. SHALER left about the middle of the day, and reached the Camp of the Army, in the night of the 2d of July, soon after 12 o'clock. The rapidity of transmitting intelligence since that time, has been greatly accelerated. It would now be communicated in fewer minutes than it then took days. I shall not recount the disasters of our arms at Detroit, nor recite the measures prosecuted, to regain the surrendered posts, and to protect the frontiers.

General HULL, as you all know, surrendered to the British on the 16th of August, 1812. The like distress was never endured in this region of country, and I cannot anticipate any occurrence from a hostile enemy, that will hereafter equal it. The reports were, that the British and their Indian allies, were coming down the Lake in great force. The settlements were sparse—no troops to protect—nothing to stay the victorious enemy—the horrors of the Tomahawk and scalping knife—aroused every mother's fears as she collected the little objects of her love, and committed them to others, or watched over them in their flight, through woods and swamps, or fording streams, or hastily lashing together poles picked up in the woods, to bear them over waters too deep to ford. The few articles of furniture, beds and bedding, brought from New England, or other distant place of emigration, or procured with much trouble and expense, after their arrival, were hastily secreted in the brush heaps in the clearing commen-

ced, or carried into the forest. Those were fortunate who had teams to transport their families away with their wearing apparel and bedding. The fugitives, in many instances, returned in the spring and summer of 1813, re-possessed their log houses, and resumed their labors, to clear land and obtain their bread.

If forty-five years ago this day, Major CROGHAN, unaided by Providence, had not been adequate to his condition and command, and General Proctor had conquered this post, can your minds depict the sufferings and terrific scenes that would have followed?

The enemy having been disappointed in not capturing our troops at Fort Meigs, withdrew his force on the 8th of May, 1813, but reappeared again, the latter part of July, to the supposed number of five thousand, including Indians. He withdrew again on the 28th, and made for this place, to capture Fort Stephenson, then occupied by Major GEORGE CROGHAN, of the regular army, having the command of one hundred and sixty men. The stockade was commenced by Captain NORTON and his Rifle Company of Volunteers, from Delaware County. Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, and his Company of Volunteers, from Portage County, under the Act of February 6th, 1812, arrived here on the 14th of July, and from that day to the 5th of August, they aided in the work in progress. Of the number that thus assisted, was Sergeant RALPH BUCKLAND, father of your distinguished Senator, who bears his name, and of your esteemed fellow-citizen STEPHEN BUCKLAND. Sergeant BUCKLAND died soon after his return to Ravenna.—Most of the men were taken sick on the 28th of July, and as JOHN HARMON, second Corporal in said Company informs me, the sickness was produced, as it was then believed, by poisoned beef, that the Indians brought to them dressed.

Major CROGHAN was of good blood, by which I mean patriotic, cool, faithful, untiring, zealous, trust-worthy blood. His father was WM. CROGHAN, a native of Ireland, who entered the American Army in 1776, as a Captain of Infantry of the Virginia line, and he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was present at the siege of York, but having been captured at Charleston, by the surrender of General Lincoln, and on parole, he could not engage in active service. He went to Kentucky in the spring of 1784. Major CROGHAN's mother was a sister of GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, who was a Colonel, in the service of Virginia, against the Indians, in the War of the Revolution. His Biographer, THOMAS J. ROGERS, says: "The history of his exploits would fill a volume: and for hair-breadth escapes and hardy enterprize would hardly have a parallel." He might have

said with truth, they have no parallel. Colonel CLARK, in the first years of the war, ranged the Western Frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and repelled savage incursions. In the fall of 1778 he went to the Falls of Ohio, and with his spartan band, captured thereafter, the posts of Kaskaskia and St. Vincents, which impaired the British influence over the Indians. His exploits encouraged and fostered the settlements in Kentucky.

This is the ancestry of Major GEORGE CROGHAN, and well did he sustain its high character.

Before the enemy made his appearance, and before it was known, he intended to reduce this post, General HARRISON, Major CROGHAN, and other Officers, examined the site of the Stockade; and at once discovered, what was evident to every unpracticed military eye, that the hill on the other side of the river commanded the Stockade, in consequence of which, its removal was spoken of. In fact, the Stockade was commenced here, because it was the site of the Indian town, and without any suspicion, it would attract the notice of the British. It would be a protection against parties of wandering Indians, and a safe depository for property. General HARRISON, with most of the distinguished Officers of the Army, with a respectable military power, were at Seneca, about nine miles from here. General CLAY, at Fort Meigs, communicated to General HARRISON by Express, on the 29th, that the enemy had abandoned that post, and meditated as he supposed, an attack at Sandusky or Seneca. His Officers, McArthur, Cass, Ball, Paul, Wood, Hukill, Holmes and Graham, concurring with General Harrison in the opinion, that Fort Stephenson could not resist heavy artillery, he sent an order to Major Croghan to destroy the Fort by fire, and repair to head quarters. The messenger lost his way, and did not deliver the order until the next day at 11 o'clock.

Major Croghan returned the following reply: "Sir, I have just received yours of yesterday at 10 o'clock P. M., ordering me to destroy this place, and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and by heavens we can." It being a direct disobedience of orders, General Harrison superseded Major Croghan by Colonel Wells, and ordered the former to head quarters. Having arrived there, and assigned satisfactory reasons for his reply, General Harrison ordered him to resume the command at Fort Stephenson, which he did, the next morning. The result was highly honorable to both, and as far as General Harrison was concerned, his course is without a precedent, except in the case of General Washington.

At Head Quarters, at New Windsor, on the 18th of February. 1781, General Washington hastily and impatiently reproved his Aid-de-Camp, Col. Alexander Hamilton, for a supposed disrespect in delaying an interview he had asked; upon which, Colonel Hamilton immediately resigned his staff appointment. General Washington, within an hour, requested a friend to assure Col. Hamilton in his name, of his confidence in his integrity and usefulness, and of his desire in a candid conversation, to heal a difference, which could only have happened, in a moment of passion. Colonel Hamilton declined the interview, but submitted to General Washington that their behaviour to each other be the same as if nothing had happened. Major Croghan exhibited no disposition to avoid an interview, and to make such an explanation as the facts justified, and therein I think, he was more correct than Colonel Hamilton. Under a resolution of Congress, concerning Aids-de-Camp, under the former establishment, Colonel Hamilton obtained a Commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, and at the battle of Yorktown, by the assignment of General Washington, he commanded a Corps of Light Infantry, attached to the division of General La Fayette. (Life of Hamilton, by J. C. Hamilton.) The desire expressed by General Washington to have an interview, and assigning the command at Yorktown, correspond with other acts of magnanimity, of that great man.

A reconnoitering party from Seneca, discovered the approach of the enemy by water, on the evening of the 31st of July. Indians were discovered over the River on the hill opposite, and they took positions favorable for capturing the Garrison in case of a retreat. Between 12 o'clock, on the 1st of August, and 4 o'clock P. M., the British Gun Boats came in sight, and landed a mile or more below this. General Proctor immediately sent a flag of truce, by Major Chambers, accompanied by Dickson, demanding a surrender. It was met on the part of Major Croghan by Ensign Shipp. The surrender was demanded to save the effusion of blood. Ensign Shipp replied, that the Commandant of the Fort and the Garrison, were determined to defend to the last extremity. Dickson said, that their immense body of Indians could not be restrained from murdering the whole Garrison in case of success, "of which, we have no doubt," rejoined Chambers," as we are amply prepared."

Dickson implored him to surrender for God's sake, and prevent the dreadful massacre that would be caused by resistance. Ensign Shipp replied, "that when the Fort was taken, there would be none to massacre." At this juncture, an Indian came up to Ensign Shipp and en-

deavored to wrest his sword from him. The Ensign drew it on him, and was about dispatching him, when Dickson interposed and restrained the savage.

Major Croghan, who had been standing on the ramparts, and had observed the insult offered, called to him, "Shipp come in, and we will blow them all to"—a hot place.

The forces of the enemy consisted of 500 regulars and about 800 Indians, commanded by General Proctor in person. Tecumseh was stationed on the road to Fort Meigs, with a body of 2,000 Indians, to intercept a re-inforcement on that route, or from Seneca.

I shall relate an incident that has rarely been spoken of, and it has not, to my knowledge, been in print, which to my mind accounts for the haste of the enemy in commencing the action. Aaron Norton, of Tallmadge, Portage County, who had been active in furnishing supplies, after General Hull's surrender, in the afternoon of the 1st, before the approach of the enemy was announced, and without any knowledge, that the Fort was to be besieged, or that any Indians were near to it, when descending the hill, on the opposite side of the River, in the road south of the one now travelled, and nearer to the river, a corn field being on the right, and bushes and trees to the left, he discovered a large number of Indians scattered up and down the bank of the river in the thicket mentioned, and from the belief it was impossible for him to reach the Fort, he at once wheeled his horse, and put him upon his highest speed. The Indians were evidently surprised, and some little delay ensued before firing, in looking to ascertain, whether they were safe. Several shots were aimed at him, but the swiftness of his flight, and the rising ground, were his safe-guards. I had this narration from him, soon after the occurrence, and he was among our most respectable citizens. He believed this occurrence was communicated to the British, who were, as it appeared afterwards, near at hand, and that from the belief, a reinforcement from that quarter was on its march, the attack was commenced before the enemy were fully prepared. The haste of commencing the attack created much astonishment at the time, and without knowing the incident I have mentioned, it has been accounted for, in the supposition, that the enemy apprehended that General Harrison might sally forth, and raise the siege. The enemy knew General Harrison's force and condition. Tecumseh was stationed with his 2,000 braves, to prevent General Harrison from marching to the relief of the Fort. General Harrison knew this, and his prudence profited by it. He can only be justified in not marching to the relief of Major Croghan, on the ground, he could

not reach him, or that his supplies would be destroyed if he left Seneca. Major Chambers expressed the confidence of General Proctor, and of the British Officers, when he told Ensign Shipp, they were amply prepared to reduce the Fort. The enemy was satisfied that General Harrison could not safely succor Major Croghan, but this strange visitor awakened their fears that a reinforcement was near by, from Cleveland, or from the direction of Mansfield, and on neither route had they a force to intercept it.

Pause for a moment, and consider the disparity of the contending forces, and their weapons of war, and means of destruction! The one, in a Stockade, manned by one hundred and sixty men, with only one piece of Ordinance, a six pounder, and the other, having five hundred veteran troops—with five six pounders, and howitzers—eight hundred Indians present, and two thousand within hailing distance, who might be brought to the spot, by the Clarion yell of a brave.

The cannonading commenced by the British, soon after Major Croghan ordered Ensign Shipp to return to the Fort, from their Gun Boats, by six pounders, and on land by a howitzer. The six pounder in the Fort rarely spoke—striking in occasionally, to try its voice, and to advise the enemy, that all were not killed. Major Croghan had only a small supply of ammunition, and what he had, he intended to use for effect, and not for display. Although the Americans are restive and impatient, in the common concerns of life—in battle, and in danger, they are cool, considerate and calm. Ethan Allen deliberately took out his tobacco box, and supplied his mouth with a quid, when passing the enemy, before giving the word to, “fire.”

Commodore Hull was importuned to fire into the *Gurriere*—the Gunners standing with matches in hand. The delay was painful to them and to the younger Officers. He saw the movements of both vessels, and his mind reasoned with power and accuracy,—and seizing upon the exact instant, that a broad side would be the most effective—he gave the command, accompanied by a stamp of his foot, that caused the quarter deck of the good old ship *Constitution*, to tremble. At the battle of Buena Vista, when the fate of the day was in doubtful suspence, Captain Bragg remarked to General Taylor, who was calmly looking upon the agitating scene presented by the battle, that he could not take a position, he had been ordered to occupy, without a regiment of Infantry to sustain him; General Taylor replied, without moving his horse: “The Regiment cannot be furnished, but Maj. Bliss and myself, will sustain you.” Captain Bragg was in place in

the least time possible, with such deadly effect upon the enemy, as to settle the result of the battle.

The enemy landed the remaining cannon, from the Gun Boats on the night of the 1st, and aimed his fire at the North-west angle of the Fort. Major Croghan, to resist an attempt to storm it, strengthened that point. "Captain Hunter was ordered to remove the six pounder to a block house, from which, it could rake that angle." In twenty-four hours, upwards of five hundred shot struck the works. Who, but American Soldiers, relying upon the justness of their cause, and the protecting arm of the Almighty, would have cherished the faintest hope, they *could*, under the circumstances, escape either death or captivity?

No despondency is uttered—no knee trembles—no lip quivers—no heart faints. The God of battles and the God of America, will not permit savages, flushed with victory, to slaughter innocent women and children. That was the confidence that hushed every fear. Late in the evening of the 2d, three hundred and fifty men are seen within twenty paces of the North-west angle. Colonel Short and his men, leap into the ditch, not doubting—that victory was theirs. "The masked port hole in the Fort, was now opened, and the six pounder, at the distance of thirty feet, poured such destruction among them, that but few who entered the ditch, were fortunate enough to escape." Colonel Short was among the slain. "The total loss of the enemy, could not have been less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The loss of the Garrison was one killed and seven slightly wounded."

In that war, as in the other wars in which we have been engaged, —the kind,—sustaining hand of the Almighty was prominently seen, and on no occasion, more conspicuous than on that [we have met to celebrate. We see here, as in many other instances of our history, the declaration of David verified, that "a mighty man is not delivered by much strength." And we may unite with him in saying:

"If it had not been, the Lord who was on our side, now may Israel say: If it had not been the Lord, who was on our side, when men rose up against us, [then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us."

Applause was universally awarded to Major Croghan. On the 21st of the same month he was Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, to take effect from the 2d, the day of the battle. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Rifle Regiment, on the 21st of February, 1814. On the reduction of the army in May, 1815, he was retained in the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and on the 31st of March, he resigned his com

mission in the Army. The office of Post Master at New Orleans, was conferred upon him, in July, 1824. On the 21st of December, 1825, he was appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel. On the 13th of February, 1835, a Gold Medal "with suitable emblems and devices, was presented, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress, of his gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson." He was born on the 15th of November, 1791, and died at New Orleans the 8th of January, 1849."—*Colonel Gardner's Dictionary.*

That war, like other wars, made desolate, many households—stimulated the resolution, and taxed the limited means of many widows, to provide scanty subsistence for themselves and children, and it darkened the prospects of many children by orphanage.

War, is a great calamity, and impressively so, to the citizens of a Republican Government—sustaining the military arm of the country, and subject at all times to be called to the field—to leave homes made delightful by the domestic happiness of wife and children.

The war of 1812, however, greatly elevated our National character, and although, I am not prepared to subscribe to the correctness of the often repeated declaration, that it was "the second war of Independence," it broke the influence of the British over the Indians within our Territory,—it put an end to the impressment of our seamen,—it taught Great Britain a lesson of wisdom she will never forget—not to pollute our soil, by the footsteps of her soldiery. It elevated the American character in the estimation of the civilized world, for unparalleled courage and skill in defensive war. It carried many to the grave. Some were disgraced, but it elevated two of our citizens to the Presidency—and others, to high positions, in naval, military and civil stations.

This is a meet occasion to review the past. Ohio was a frontier State. Kentucky was wholly removed from danger, as was Virginia, on her western frontier, adjoining the Ohio River.

The State of Ohio, by the Census of 1810, had a population in round numbers of 230,000; Kentucky, 406,000, and Virginia, 974,000. Nothing then marred the harmony of these States. No state institution North, or South, or East, or West, was discussed or thought of. Kentucky and Virginia sincerely sympathized with Ohio. Being one of the States of the Union, and invaded by an enemy, she had a constitutional right to claim aid and protection from each and every State in the compact. If the State of Kentucky had been invaded, her daughters treated with indignity, and her sons slaughtered and scalp-

ed, her citizens could not have been more ready and zealous to protect them, and to chastise the enemy, than they were to volunteer to protect, and to defend, the daughters and sons of Ohio. Western Virginia furnished a Brigade of Militia, under the command of Gen. Leftwich. The young men of Petersburg, far to the East, near to the Chesapeake Bay, and to the Atlantic Ocean, in a section of the State, liable to be attacked by the enemy, as it actually was, on its maritime frontier, volunteered to take part in the Western conflicts. "A part of that Company happened to be in the Fort, and were intrusted with the management of the six pounder." Yes, intrusted with that instrument of death, that freed the soil here, then, now and forever, from the foot of civilized or savage foe. We received the Soldiers from Kentucky and Virginia as brethren, and as angels of mercy.

There has scarcely been a battle, since the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775, of any importance, that has not been fought by Soldiers acting in concert, from the free and slave States. It was proper it should have been so. Every battle field in Ohio, has received the blood of Volunteers from Virginia and Kentucky.

Fellow-Citizens:—Is not this amity and good fellowship, greatly weakened? and is there no danger of its being supplanted by hatred and ill-will? Are not politicians and zealous persons of one idea, not to say fanatics, in different parts of this glorious country, north and south, east and west, by their sweeping denunciations of whole sections and classes, alienating the feelings of the people in their state organizations, and lessening the security, the peace and happiness of all?

I submit it as a subject worthy the serious consideration of every patriot, and of every person, who has the well being not only of this people, but of the family of man at heart. The character of our ancestors, commands the admiration of the world, and it is our duty to sustain, and to transmit it to our children unsullied.

